

A New North American Psychid (Lep., Psychidae.)

By FRANK MORTON JONES, Wilmington, Delaware.

Oiketicus toumey n. sp.

♂.—Head, thorax and abdomen including the legs, tawny yellowish brown, hairy, the eyes black. The antenna with about 36 joints, brown, basally broadly bipectinate, the branches narrowing abruptly about three-fifths the length of the shaft from the base. The anterior tibia bears a slender, flattened, strap-like appendage, one-half as long as the tibia. The abdomen is long and slender, exceeding the wings by the width of the secondaries.

The wing veins are yellowish brown; the wings are glassy, as in *ephemeraformis*, and are only very sparsely speckled with a few dark scales, which are more dense along the costa of the secondaries; the anal area of the secondaries is semi-opaque with brown hairs. The primaries are narrow and moderately acute, the costa almost straight, the outer margin oblique; the costa of secondaries is arched, the apical angle acute, the outer margin almost straight to the second cubital vein, below which the anal area is somewhat produced and the margin rounded. The primaries usually have 12 veins, the secondaries 8, with M2 and M3 (5 and 4) of both wings stalked to the cell; but M2 (5) is occasionally obsolete or partially so. The anal veins of primaries are as in *abboti* Grt. Wing expanse, 28 to 32 mm.

Type locality, Tucson, Arizona. Described from numerous bred specimens; the *type* is in the collection of the author, and paratype material will be distributed.

This is almost certainly the insect mentioned by Dr. J. W. Toumey (Bull. 9, Ariz. Ag. Exp. Sta., 1893) as "*Thyridopteryx* sp.," abundant on locust trees in the vicinity of Tucson; the general resemblance of its larval case to that of *townsendi* Ckll. has probably prevented its earlier recognition as distinct, though the moths of *toumey* and *townsendi* are very unlike.

Lice and a Horsefly Transmitting Disease (Dip., Tabanidae).

The United States Public Health Service announces that the researches of Doctors Edward Francis, Bruce Mayne and G. C. Lake show that the rodent disease, tularaemia, due to *Bacterium tularense* in the blood, which is very fatal to jack rabbits in Utah, is transmitted from rabbit to rabbit by their lice and from rabbits to man by the blood-sucking horsefly, *Chrysops discalis*.

Tularaemia is seldom fatal to man, only one death due to it being known. It is a septic fever, occurring in Utah, lasting 3-6 weeks, with slow convalescence. Its economic consequences, therefore, may be serious when it attacks farmers and lays them up in midsummer and in harvest seasons.